

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS WASHINGTON, D.C. 20350

OPNAVINST 2400.24A

0 4 NOV 1980

OPNAV INSTRUCTION 2400.24A

Subj: Maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone services in the 156-162 MHz Band; provisions for U. S. Navy use of

Encl: (1) U. S. National Maritime Mobile VHF, 156-162 MHz Channelization Plan

(2) International Maritime Mobile VHF, 156-162 MHz Channelization Plan

- 1. Purpose. To promulgate information on the use of maritime mobile VHF radiotelephone services in the 156-162 MHz band by vessels of the U. S. Navy.
- Cancellation. OPNAVINST 2400.24.

3. Background

- a. The band 156-162 MHz is allocated primarily, both nationally and internationally, to provide for short range telephonic communication requirements among commercial and other civil ships and coastal stations, for safety in coastal transit, harbor operations, and private ship movement control. The U. S. Coast Guard also uses certain channels in the band for operations in connection with its Vessel Traffic System (VTS) service, general communications with the public, and for search and rescue and other ship safety operations, as discussed below.
- b. New modes of communication, other than telephony, are being introduced into the band, and include facsimile, direct dial telephony, data, and digital selective calling. However, U. S. Navy use of the band at this time is limited to telephony.
- 4. Frequencies. National and international basic channelization plans, uses, and restrictions, for frequencies in the 156-162 MHz band, are set forth in enclosures (1) and (2) respectively. The national plan differs in some instances from the international plan, and U. S.

OPNAVINST 2400.24A CH-2 17 JUL 1981

channelized ships should use only international channels when communications with foreign ships and stations are attempted.

5. USN Equipment Capabilities

- a. All U. S. commissioned Navy surface ships are equipped with the AN/URC-80(V) 55 channel (plus a Channel 13 guard receiver) radio transceiver, and can transmit and receive all U. S. channels, plus international Channels 1 through 5 and 60 through 64.
- b. U. S. Navy submarines are equipped with two each,

 A channel AN/PRC-94(V2) transceivers. Channelization shall
 be as follows:

R) Mandatory: CH 13 156.65 MHz CH 16 156.80 MHz

Remainder: As designated by Fleet Commanders

6. Guard Requirements and Procedures

a. National

A)

Pursuant to the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act", Navy vessels are required, while underway, to maintain a radiotelephone guard on the navigational communication frequency, 156.65 MHz (CH 13) or 156.375 MHz (CH 67) as delineated below, and to be capable of radiotelephone operation from their navigational bridges. Channel 13 (156.65 MHz) is designated the navigational communication frequency, except for a limited area of the southern Louisiana section of the Mississippi River system, within the boundary lines set forth in Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations and published in the U. S. Coast Guard Publication "Navigation Rules: International-Island," CG-169 dated May 1, 1977. The Boundary Lines published in CG-169 are still applicable for purposes of the "Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act," even though those lines have been changed in CG 169-1 for purpose of separating the areas where the International and Inland Rules of the Road apply. Channel 67 (156.375 MHz) is designated the "Navigational Communication Frequency" in the Mississippi River from South Pass Lighted Whistle Buoy "2" and Southwest Pass Entrance Midchannel Whistle Buoy to Mile 242.2 AHP (above Head of Passes) near Baton Rouge; and in addition, the Mississippi River - Gulf Outlet Canal and the inner Harbor Navigational Canal. The navigational communication frequency use is limited to such cases as in meeting and passing situations. Abbreviated procedures (call signs omitted) will be used; e.g., "SS TURIN BAY, this is U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier 61 - I am entering South Channel and intend to remain astern of you."

- (2) Pursuant to the Ports and Waterways Act, Navy vessels are authorized the use of VTS Channels 11, 12, 14, and 20 while in, entering, or leaving U.S. ports in which the U.S. Coast Guard has installed VTS. Guard on Channel 13 must be continued. Hence, submarines must activate two equipments. If the VTS frequency for the port concerned is not known, the Coast Guard should be contacted on Channel 16 for instructions. Ports now having or expected to soon have VTS are Puget Sound, San Francisco, Houston/Galveston, New Orleans, New York, and Valdez, Alaska. (Other countries are also implementing VTS type systems).
- (3) It is U.S. national policy that Government ships, during their hours of service for radiotelephony in this band (156-162 MHz), shall maintain a watch for reception on 156.8 MHz, whenever practicable. Thus, a listening watch by Navy vessels on Channel 16 (156.8 MHz) is necessary only if the VHF radiotelephone system is otherwise in use, and then only if such listening watch is practicable (i.e., if equipment usage permits).
- (4) The frequency 156.3 MHz (Channel 6) may be used by mobile stations, and by land stations directly associated with such mobile stations, for search and rescue (SAR) communications at the scene of a SAR incident. When control of the scene of a SAR incident is under a Coast Guard Station, Channel 6 may be used by ship stations to communicate with that coast station. Navy land station use of Channel 6 is not authorized.
- b. International. Currently, there is no legal requirement for U. S. Navy Vessels to guard VHF telephone channels in international waters, or in foreign ports (except as directed by the national port authority concerned). However, use of appropriate channels from enclosure (2) should facilitate necessary communications with merchant vessels, harbor support vessels, and port

OPNAVINST 2400.24A CH-2 17 JUL 1981

authorities. Channel 16 (156.8 MHz) should be used for establishing communications with both ship and shore stations. A shift to a working channel (Channel 6 is preferred for intership communications), as designated by port authority for harbor communications, is required for all further communications other than distress.

7. Action.

- a. U. S. Navy vessels shall maintain a guard on VHF (R maritime mobile Channel 13 (156.65 MHz) or Channel 67 (156.375 MHz) (see paragraph 6a.) when underway within the Boundary Lines applicable to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act.
- b. U. S. Navy vessels are authorized to transmit on the frequencies in the enclosures, subject to the limitations noted therein.
- c. All Navy shore stations and facilities shall have (R an authorized frequency assignment for the use of any VHF maritime mobile channel.

W.D. SMITH

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OPNAVINST 2400.24A

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U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S IN MHz) SHIP)

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
5	156.250	156.250	Port Operations (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 12, except authorized for use in the VTS protected areas of New Orleans and Houston, only.
6	156.300	156.300	Intership safety purposes and SAR communications with ship and aircraft of the U.S. Coast Guard. Must not be used for non-safety communications.
7A	156.350	156.350	Commercial (Intership and ship-to coast). A working channel for commercial vessels.
8	156.400	156.400	Commercial (Intership). Same as Channel 7A except limited to intership communications.
9	156.450	156.450	Commercial and non-commercial (Intership and ship-to-coast) e.g., Communications with commercial marinas and public

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U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S In MHz) SHIP

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
			docks to obtain supplies, etc.
10	156.500	156.500	Commercial (Intership and ship-to-coast) Same Channel 7A.
11	156.550	156.550	Commercial (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 7A plus USCG Vessel Traffic Service (VTS). (See Foot-note).
12	156.600	156.600	Port Operations (Intership) and ship- to-coast). Available to all vessels. A traffic advisory channel for use by agencies in directing movements of vessels in or near ports, locks, or waterways. Also used by USCG for Vessel Traffic Service. (See foot- note).
13	156.650	156.650	Navigational (Ship's) Bridge-to-(Ship's) Bridge. Required of all vessels on navigable waters of the U.S. Limited to navigational

U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S IN MHz) SHIP)

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
			communications such as in meeting and passing situations.
14	156.700	156.700	Port Operations and VTS (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 12. (See footnote).
15		156.750	Environmental (receiver only). Used to broadcast environmental information to ships, such as weather, sea conditions, time signals, notices to mariners, etc.
16	156.800	156.800	Distress, Safety, and Calling (Intership and ship-to-coast). Guarded by all commercial and private VHF equipped vessels. Monitored by USCG, public coast stations, and many limited coast stations. Calls to other vessels are normally initiated on this channel and, except in an emergency, switched to a working channel.

0 4 NOV 1980

U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S In MHz)
SHIP

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
17	156.850	156.850	State Control. Available to all vessels to communicate with ships and coast stations operated by state and local governments. Messages are restricted to regulation and control, or rendering assistance.
18A	156.900	156.900	Commercial (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 7A.
19A	156.950	156.950	Commercial (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 7A.
20	157.000	161.000	Port Operations (ship-to-coast). Available to all vessels. A traffic advisory channel for use by agencies directing the movement of vessels in or near ports, locks, or waterways. Messages restricted to the operational handling, movement and safety of ships and, in an emergency, to the

OPNAVINST 2400.24A

0 4 NOV 1980

U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S IN MHz) SHIP)

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
			safety of persons.
21A	157.050	157.050	U.S. Government only (USCG).
22A	157.100	U.S. Government (USCG). 157.100 Coast Guard Liai Used for communications w U.S. Coast Guard ship, coast and craft stations a first establishi communications o Channel 16. Navigational war and marine weath forecasts are ma this frequency. U.S. Government (USCG). 161.800 Public Correspor (ship-to-coast). Available to ali vessels to communicate with public coast stations. (Char 26 and 28 are th primary public correspondence	communications with U.S. Coast Guard ship, coast and air-craft stations after first establishing communications on Channel 16. Navigational warnings and marine weather forecasts are made on
23A	157.150	157.150	U.S. Government only (USCG).
24	157.200	161.800	communicate with public coast stations. (Channels 26 and 28 are the primary public
25	157.250	161.850	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.

Enclosure (1)

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U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S In MHz) ___SHIP

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
26	157.300	161.900	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.
27	157.350	161.500	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.
28	157.400	162.000	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.

NOTE: In specific port areas where Channels 11, 12, and/or 14 are used for USCG Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) operations, these channels are dedicated to exclusive VTS use.

65A	156.275	156.275	Port Operations (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 12.
66A	156.325	156.325	Port Operations (Intership and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 12.
67	156.375	156.375	Commercial (Inter- ship). Same as Channel 7A except limited to intership communications. Bridge-to-bridge use in the southern Mississippi River (see para. 6a.)

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U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S IN MHz) SHIP)

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
68	156.425	156.425	Non-commercial (Inter- ship and ship-to- coast). A working channel for non- commercial (private) vessels. Used for obtaining supplies, scheduling repairs, berthing, and accommodations, etc., from yacht clubs or marinas.
69	156.475	156.475	Non-commercial (Inter- ship and ship-to- coast). Same as Channel 68.
70	156.525	156.525	Non-commercial (Intership). Same as Channel 68 except limited to intership communications.
71	156.575	156.525	Non-commercial (Intership and ship to-coast). Same as Channel 68.
72	156.625	156.625	Non-commercial (inter- ship). Same as Channel 68 except limited to intership communications.
73	156.675	156.675	Port Operations (Intership and ship- to-coast). Same as

U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S In MHz) SHIP

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
			Channel 12.
74	156.725	156.725	Port Operations (Intership and ship-to-ship). Same as Channel 12.
77	156.875	156.875	Commercial (Inter- ship). Same as Channel 7A except limited to intership communications.
78A	156.925	156.925	Non-Commercial (Intership and ship to coast). Same as Channel 68.
79 a	157.975	157.975	Commercial (Inter-ship and ship-to-ship). Same as Channel 7A.
80A	157.025	157.025	Commercial (Inter-ship and ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 7A.
81A	157.075	157.075	U.S. Government (USCG) only.
82A	157.125	157.125	U.S. Government (USCG) only.
83A	157.175	157.175	U.S. Government (USCG) only.

NOV 4 1980

U.S. NATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VHF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

(FREQ'S IN MHz) SHIP)

CHANNEL NUMBER	TRANSMITTER	RECEIVER	USAGE
84	157.225	161.825	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.
85	157.275	161.875	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.
86	157.275	161.875	Public Correspondence (ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.
87	157.275	161.975	Public Correspondence (Ship-to-coast). Same as Channel 24.
88A	157.425	157.425	Commercial (Intership). Same as Channel 7A except limited to intership communications and between commercial fishing vessels and associated aircraft while engaged in commercial fishing.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VIIF, 156-162 MHZ CHANNELIZATION PLAN

Public	Corres- pon- dence			_					_	^:			~																		
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Port Operations	Single fre- quency			-											10		9	2	11	6		m	7	7	7	4	12	7	8	14	7625-156.787
	Inter- ship											٦			10	7		2	6	m	9					4	œ			12	156.76
Transmitting frequencies (MHz)	Coast stations	160.625	160.650	160.675	160.700	160.725	160.775	160.800	160.825	160.850	160.875		σ	160.950	3		56.42	156.450	56.47	56.50		9	156.575	9		156.650	156.675	156.700	156.725	156.750	Guard-ban
Transm freque (MHz	Ship stations	56.02	56.05	56.07	56.10	156.125 156.150	56.17	56.20	56.22	56.25	56.27	56.30	56.32	56.35	56.37	56.40	56.42	56.45	56.47	56.50	56.52	56.55	56.57	56.60	56.62	56.65	56.67	56.70	56.72	56.75	
Channel desig-	nators	09	0.1		02	03 62		0.4		0.5		90		0.2	.29	80		60	69	10		111		12		13	73	14			75

Enclosure (2)

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME MOBILE VIIF, 156-162 MHz CHANNELIZATION PLAN

Public	Corres- pon- dence				27							28	90	9	22		۷.) 1	4	13	w į	, T	1 15	7	14	- 18
ent	Two fre- quency				7 E T	21	23.			20		10	11	†						12						
Ship movement	Single fre- quency	ING																								
ions	Two fre- quency	AND CALLING	2 MM 2	~	12	4.	* ~	16		Ŋ		15	13) {						24						
Port Operations	Single fre- quency	SS SAFETY	5-156.83/5																							
	Inter- ship		13 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11																						
itting ncies	Coast	156.800	Guard band 156.850	טיב ניש	61.52	161.550	61.60	1.62	56.05	or	61.65	161.675	61.72	56.15	ы	161.750	0r 0r	.77	161.800	82		161.900	61.92	61.95	61.97	162.000
Transmit frequenc	Ship stations	156.800	56.85	156.875	56.92	56.95	57.00	57.02	57.05		1 1	157.075	57.12	57.15		נ נ	6/1./61		57.20	57.22	57.27	57.30	57.32	57.35	57.37	157.400
Channel desig-				77		19 79			21		Č	22 81									2.5 8.5					28 88

OPNAVINST 2400.24A

0 4 NOV 1980

NOTES REFERRING TO THE INTERNATIONAL TABLE

- 1. The figures in the column headed "Intership" indicate the normal sequence in which channels should be taken into use by mobile stations.
- 2. The figures in the columns headed "Port operations", "Ship movement" and "Public correspondence" indicate the normal sequence in which channels should be taken into use by each coast station. However, in some cases, it may be necessary to omit channels in order to avoid harmful interference between the services of neighboring coast stations.